Non-Arrival of the Africa.

Sandy Hook, Tuesday, July 19-11 p. m. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Africa, now about due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst.

The California Overland Mail.

8r Leuis, Tuesday, July 19, 1859. The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of the 27th ult.

The town of Lehama had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$100 000.

On the 25th uit, forty-three convicts escaped from the State Prison.

Business at San Francisco was without improve-

Arris ed at San Francisco, ships Wizard and Flying Mist, from New-Yor't: Almatis, from Hong Kong, and Surinson, from Sid

The Kausas Constitutional Couvention.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, July 19, 1859. A special dispatch to The Bulletin says that the bill of Rights before the Kansas Constitutional Con vention provides that no distinction shall be made between aliens and citizens in relation to the posses sion of property; also that Slavery shall not be al lowed in the State.

The depatch also states that a decided majority of the Convention favor instructions to the Supreme Judges to disregard the fugitive slave law, and that provisions be made for a homestead law, embracing one hundred and sixty acres.

From Arizona.

Washisoros, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.
Private advices from Tueson, Arizona, dated July 2, state that Peschiera had arrived at Hermosillo, and announced his intention of driving all the Apaches north of the line with the Socora battallon.

The revolt of the Yaqui and Apapta Indians seemed appropriately the Apaches and Apapta Indians seemed

The revolt of the Yaqui and Apapta Indians seemed suppressed, but another nad broken out in the northern part of Scnora, and a band of 400 men, under a Papago Indian leader, were creating great damage.

It was expected that Lieut, Mowry and Edward E. Cross, the latter the edit of The Arizonias, would fight a duel on the 5th of July. Lieut, M.'s grievance is an abusive letter concerning him, communicated to The States newspaper of this city.

The Indians in Arizona continue their depredations, and volunteers were in pursuit of them.

The Slave Habeas Corpus Case.

Bosros, Tuesday, Joly 19, 1859.

Maria Gaskins, the slave of Mr. Holmes, was brought into Court this morning on the writ of habeas corpus and promptly discharged by Judge Metcalf. She will probably return to her master and mistress, neither of whom appeared in Court.

Death of Major Wm. Garvin.

Nashville, Tenn., Monday, July 18, 1859. Major Wm. Garvin of Pittsburgh died of sun-stroke

The Death of Mr. Choate.

Bostos, Saturday, July 19, 1859.

The meeting of the Suffolk Bar relative to the death The meeting of the Suffolk Bar relative to the death of Mr. Choate, was fully attended to day. Charies G. Loring, Sidney Bartlett, and others, made calogistic addresses, and a strice of appropriate resolutions were adopted. It is expected that the remains will arrive here on Friday forenoen. The funeral will take place on Saturday, at the Essex-street Caurch. The Rev. Dr. Adams will officiate. A meeting of citizens will be held in Faneuil Hall on Friday afternoon, to be addressed by Edward Expert. The enloys by Caleb dressed by Edward Everett. The enlogy, by Caleb Cushing, will be delivered at a day to be thereafter

Lose Brasen, N. J., Tuesday, July 19, 1859.
The Eighth Company of the National Guard arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were received and escorted to their present quarters, the Metropolitan Hotel, by Companies A and R of the Second Regiment of the Monmouth Brigade, under the command of Col. E. S. Green.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Bank.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Fuesday, July 19, 1839. A man calling his name John Smith was discovered bout 12 o'cleck last night at work upon the vault of A man cading his name John Smith was discovered about 12 o'cleck last night at work upon the vault of the Housatonic Bank in this town. He was under the building, directly under the vault, and had almost effected an entrance. He says he had worked every night for three weeks, and expected to obtain the prize to night. He is now in Lenox Jail.

Vessel Burnt at Sea.

Washington, Tuesday, July 19, 1869.

A dispatch from Augusta says: Brig Fe, which left
New-Orleans June 14, destination not stated, was burnt at sea, time and place not given. The

A tornado on Sunday night destroyed eight of the spans of the railway bridge at Decatur. Loss \$150,000.

From Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 18, 1859.
The decree of Juarez, which confiscates the Church property of Mexico, consists of 25 articles, and is signed by all his Ministers.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

The following are the footings of our Bank state-The following are the footings of our Bank steel ment for the past week:

Capital Stock. \$33,120,460 | Due to other Banks. \$6,954,000 |
Loans and Disc's. \$1,703,500 | Deposits. 10,422,000 |
Specie. 4,645,900 | Circulation 6,330,900 |
Due Cu other Banks 6,731,000 |

INDIAN DISTURBANCE AT THE GOLD

TWO MINERS MURDERED.

Correspondence of The Council Staffs Borle.
AUBARIA, K. T., June 30, 1859. AUBARIA, K. I., June 30, 1859.
Our community here are all in excitement. The Utah Indians have commenced to murder the miners, and I am very sorry to inform you (Col. Babbitt) that we have lost a good friend in the person of W. B. Kennedy of Plattsmouth, N. T., and Dr. J. L. Shank of Council Bluffs.

of Council Bluffs.

The circumstances of the murder are about these: Wm. Slaughter, W. B. Kennedy and Dr. Shank left Gregory's Diggings on a prespecting tour on last Sunday. When about 20 miles above Gregory's Diggings, five Utah Indians came to their camp, and appeared friendly, eat their dinners with them, and then left. Shortly after, Dr. Shank went upon the mountain, and Slaughter and Kennedy down a valley to prospect. They heard the report of two guns in the direction Shank had taken, and supposing that he had fallen in with some game and might need assistance, they started in that direction, when two more shots were fired, and Kennedy fell, shot through.

Slaughter carried Kennedy to some rocks, laid him down and started up the mountain to see which had become of Shark. As he was going up the mountain he saw four Utah's scalping Shank. He then returned to Kennedy. Hearing the Indians above him, he crept under some rocks, and shortly after he heard another shot, which he supposed was at Kennedy, as he was not quite dead.

Shendster staid in the cave until night, and after two The circumstances of the murder are about these:

shot, which he supposed was as II right, and after two not quite dead.

Slaughter staid in the cave until night, and after two days and nights wandering among the mountains succeeded in getting into Gregory's Diggings very much

Our citizens are now starting out prepared to take

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.-James W. Mandeville. Surveyor General of California, ha given bord in the sum of \$50,000, which has been ac-cepted and filed in the General Land-Office.

MANUMITTED SLAVES FROM MISSISSIPPL-A few MANUMITTED SLAVES FROM Mississippi.—A few days since I observed a speciatele not often witnessed in this city. These were assembled on the paverness in the vicinity of the Tchuan epec Shipping Company's office, at the corner of Montamers and Jackson attests, some eitheren or twenty male and female colored persons, who arrived here by the steamer on Montany last from the State of Mississippi, where there had been slaves, and were manumitted by the will of their master, who died in December last. Most of them are good-looking young men and women, fit for service. Several of them were hired on the spot by laddes, who found the opportunity a good one hold to exercise their benevolence and to secure good servants cheap, severals their benevolence and to secure good servants cheap. The remainder of them will look for empoyment, and find it secure the most of the second of the second of the second of the second of the master of these slaves was Mr. Notton of flinds with his household. By directions contained in his will, they were set by the executors to Cairfornia, their passe paid, and a draft of \$41,000 forwarded to be distributed amount them of with his household. By with his household, by with his household, by orwarded to be distributed among them on start of \$6.000 forwarded to be distributed among them or their series here. They free their series day of two sections of the series of their series here.

POLITICAL

-Col. Jefferson Davis is said to be engineering the Presidential prospects of Goo. Pierce, who is reported to be in the race for Charleston.

-The St. Lams Republican says that the Hoa. Augustus Casar Dodge a cepts the nomination of the Democratic Convention of lows for Governor. -The Hon. Alexander C. Walker declines the Dem-

ocratic nomination for Congress in the VIIIth District of Georgia, lately represented by the Hou. Alex. H. Stephens. -The Opposition State Convention of Mississippi,

and the Congressional Convention for the IVth District, have both declared, it inexpedient to make nomina-

-Ex-Gov. [Extra Billy | Smith was honored with 4 complimentary dinner at Oak Shade, in Culpepper County, Va , on Saturday last. Six or eight hundred of his constituents were in attendance.

-In the Atlanta (Ga.) Congressional District all shades of the Opposition have united on Col. Wm. F. Wright against the present member, the Hon. Lucius

-In the Cherokee (Ga.) District, the Hon. A. R. Wright having declined a reflection to Congress, the Democrats have nominated the Hon. John W. Underwood, for several years Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia. It is believed that the Hon. Elijah W. Chustain, for six years a Representative from the same district, will be an independent Democratic candidate.

-Mr. Trippe having declined a reflection in the Macon (Ga) District, the Know-Nothings have nominated Thomas Hardeman, jr., of Bibb County. The Hop. David T. Bailey will be the Democratic nomi

-The Republicans of Campbell and Kenton Counties, Kentucky, held a Convention at Newport the other day, adopted a platform, and nominated J. R. Whittemore of Campbell Co. for Congress, and Messrs. Abner Williams and A. P. Harrison of Kes-ton and Wm. H. W. Luke of Campbell for the State Legislature. The following extracts from the platform will indicate its character and spirit:

"Believing that the presperity and glorious future of Kentneky is dear to the hearts of our people, and the development of her immense agricultural and mineral resources an object nighty interesting to verty well-wisher of our State and country, and that it is to the paramount interest of Kentneky, if she would keep pace with the growth and onwerd career of her sister States of the West, to foster and encourage free labor, free schools and the

ine West, to foster and choodrage free labor, free schools and the mechanic arts;

"And, whereas the leaders of the two principal political parties now in our State are contending as to which will serve the interests of the Slave power best loaying respect only to the interest of a class; we hold that our long submission to the aggressions of slavery and the slave power has brought disrespect upon the bor e and sinew—the infustrial interests of our State.

"That while we are willing to maintain the Union of the States and the rights of the States, we shall resist the arbitrary influence of Slavery within our own State, and use all moral and political means to abolish it, and check its extension into Territory now free.

"And, believing in the dectrine of doing the greatest good to be greatest number we under under the name of "THE FREE TATE FREY OF KENTUCKY."
We claim for all men equal and exact justice, defended by

equal laws.

"We propose to amend the Constitution of the State, by adopting the secret halled in place of the effect race, thereby excluding the "healthy influence of the landlord over his tenant at the

polls.
"We require for our country a government by the people in

government sympatizing with the oppressed of all nations rather than a tyranalical (home) despotism.

"We recommend the enactment of a law, making cities, counties and towns liable for the malicious destruction of property, or personal injury by mobe; making all persons interested in the arrest end punishment of ovil doers.

"As Savery exists only by State legislation, it cannot extend to the Territories, nor claim pritection from the General Government; nor should the mosses be taxed to support it for the benefit of the few.

"We hold it as cruel and unfair that some of our fellow-citizens in the Free States, who, though they reject the introduction of Siavery among them, still sanction and encourage it to hang open ins, enting out the winds of our laboring men and women like an insidious viper, to benefit only a few masters. We ask them to review their course and not encourage impositions upon us that they are not willing to bear themselves.

review their course and not encourage impositions upon us that they are not withing to bear themselves.

"We invite a frask, fraternal and cordial cooperation of all our fellow-criticens who are in favor of these measures and principles, and who will cheerfully and patriotically raily around our standard until despotism shall trembe at the aspect and FERE STATE MEN legislate for the down-trodden yeomanry of Kentucky."

PERSONAL

-That fine, fast-sailing pleasure-schooner, the Andrew Stewart, with the blue pennant of Commo-dore Jos-ph Hoxie at her masthead, has just started for a cruise of observation and amusement, intending to survey both sides of Long Island Sound, and explore the country in the neighborhood of Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod, New-Bedford, &c. Her crew consists of a body of picked men, lawyers, politicians, steamship operators and directors, Federal officers, bankers, artists, and other representatives of cultivated and refined "Bohemia, The vessel is fleet enough to be an object of desire with those Portuguese gentlemen who are engaged in the importation of human ebony, and her stern has been viewed to advantage by many a competitor. The vessel puts into New-Bedford next Saturday where arrangement- have been made by the crew for giving a sumptuous ball before leaving, to all the

-The Philadelphia Evening Journal says that it s rumored that the robust Formes, whose disruption with Ullman was somewhat angry, intends organizing a rival opera troupe for the next season. He will bring it to this country in September. The company will be styled "The Carl Formes Opera Company," in which Jenny Paur is to be the prima donna, his brother Theodore primo tenore, Cesare Badiali prima baritone, and he the primo basso.

-The Hon. James H. Welsh of this city sails today in the Royal Mail steamship Asia, for a tour in Europe. His personal and political friends will meet at Patten's Hotel, No. 281 Greenwich street, at 10 o'clock this morning, in order to escort him to the steamer, and bid him an appropriate farewell on his

departure. -The Council Bluffs Bugle says that Wm. N. Byers, one of the editors of The Rocky Mountain

News, arrived at Omaha City, Nebraska, on the 5th inst., with \$10,000 in gold dust. -The Hon. Greene C. Chandler, and the Rev. J. J. Daniel, indulged in a street fight at Enterprise, Miss., the other day. No heads were broken, as we

learn from the newspaper of the town. -Mrs. Edwards, wife of the artist, Thomas Ed wards, was thrown from her carriage at Westborough, Mass., the other day, and almost instantly killed.

-The Hop. John G. Thurston of Lancaster, Mass. writes to his family from Milan, June 22, that he had been with the French army several days and nights during the previous week. He had visited the field of Magenta, the hospitals where there were 2,000 wounded, and other places and objects of interest.

-The Petersburg (Va.) Press has the following ac. count of the "affair of honor" between O. Jennings Wise and Patrick Henry Aylett:

Wise and Patrick Henry Aylett:

"Messrs. Wise and Aylett met about four miles from Datville, Va.—just ioside of the North Carolina line—at sunsise, on Friday morning. The terms allowed the privilege of reserving fire to both parties, by which it is understood that the party reserving fire has the right to fire afterwards, but only within the original time. Mr. Aylett fired deliberately and without effect. Mr. Wise then termed and fired in a direction epposite that in which Mr. Aylett stood. Our informant heard nothing about propositions for reconciliation from either parry but understood that Mr. Old of The Examiner, immediately withdrew Mr. Aylett from the field, upon the ground that Mr. Aylett could not fire at a gentleman who would not fire at him. Mr. Old acted as the second of Mr. Aylett, and won the word. Capt. J. Lucius Davis of Henrico, acted as the recond of Mr. Wise. Dr. Crenshaw was the surgeon of Mr. Wise, and Dr. Tucker of Mr. Aylett. The parties also had, we learn, some one or two outside friends.

The account in The Richmond Dispatch is to the

following effect:

"After the usual preliminaries, the combatants took their positions thirty feet apart, and, at the giving of the word, Mr. Aylett fired, his ball passing within about an inch of the shoulder of his antagonist. Mr. Wise then raised his pistol and fired in the air. The friends of the latter then advanced, and inquired whether Mr. Aylett and his friends demanded another shot, to which a negative reply was given. An effort was then made for an adjustment of the difficulty, upon terms honorable to boin parties, but Mr. Wise treasure was then retained by the executors.

declined making any arrangement until he had an op-

pertunity to consult other friends in this city.
"The course pursued by Mr. Wise, of firing bil pistol in the air, is not without precedent in the history of cueling. It is stated that on a similar occasion the celebrated John Randolph of Roaneke fired his pistol in the air, and remarked to his notagonist, the Hon. Herry Clay of Kentucky, that he would make a present of him to his wife and children.

-According to The Ningara Falls Gazette, M. Blondin has not decided to withdraw from Niagara altogether, but has concluded to remove his family to the Falls, and make that place his future residence.

-Indee Withers of Charleston, S. C., lately fined Thos. M. Hume \$500 for having held a conversation with a juryman on a slave case, and C. E. Kanapaux, a Deputy Sheriff, \$100 for permitting such conversation. Mr. Hume promptly paid his own fine, and the Sheriff bis.

-The Washington Star of Monday gives the folfowigg information in regard to absent officials:

forting information in regard to absent officials:

The Man, H. King, First Assistant Postmaster-General, left this morning on a order yield to his native place as Seath Paria, Maine, St. John B. L. Salbart, est, has been appointed Asting Assistant during Mr. Kings, absence. The Hon, A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Ledina Adies, left the city on Saturday evening for St. Louis, where he Niteuda to remain one of two evening for St. Louis, where he Niteuda to remain one of two words. Charles E. Min, eag., Chtet Clerx, will in the mean time set as Commissioner. The Hon, General C. Witting, Counting and the St. Louis, where he need to the count of missioner of Prinsons who has been confines to his room for missioner of Prinsons who has been confines to his to state, has so far regained his health as to enable him to make a brief visit to Vignia, where he hopes to set far recover that he may id a few days resume the duties of his position. John & bo, exit. Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, has left for the purpose of spending a month at Hartford County, Md. Capt. W. B. Frenck in of the Light House Department has been spending a few days as West Point. He is expected back in a day of two. Moses as West Point. He is expected back in a day of two. Moses as West Point. He is expected back in a day of two. Moses her at his nome in New Hampshire. Secretary Physics at present attorpting at the Hot Springs, Va. His sealth is considerably improved.

—Lord Lyons (with some members of the British

-Lord Lyons (with some members of the British legation) is preparing to leave Washington for the purpose of visiting several of the most celebrated Summer resorts in the North.

-It is intimated that the Bar of Essex County, Mass., will invite the Hon. Caleb Cushing to deliver an enlogy upon the life and character of the late Rufus

-The Weser Gazette states that the passage in the report of Count Gyulai, relative to the conduct of Gen. Count Clam-Gallas at Magenta, gave rise not only to a remonstrance on the part of the latter, but to a challenge. The same journal adds that an attempt was made to bring about a reconciliation between the two generals, but without success.

-The Presidency of the Poor-Law Board, vacated by Mr. Milner Gibson for the Presidency of the Board of Trade, has been offered to Mr. Charles Villiers, and accepted by that gentleman.

-Mr. Koliach, a German well-known in Paterson N. J., has been impressed by the Prassian Government. This is the second Patersonian delivered up to foreign servitude by our Democratic Government within the last few months.

-One hundred and forty-one candidates for admission to Harvard College have presented themselves at Cambridge for examination.

-The Cincinnati Israelite, the organ of the Jewish people in the West and South makes the following strange declaration: "As regards the Messiah, we, in the United States are satisfied with the Messiahship of Washington, just as the prophet Isainh was satisfied with the Messiahship of Cyrus."

-The Havana correspondent of The Baltimore

American says:

"A report has been going the rounds of the newspapers of the Southern States that an engineer, Veny Rigby, now in the employ of the Havana Railway, from Macon, Georgia, had been garroted in this city from Macon, Georgia, had been garroted in this city for having caused, through carelessness or negligence, a train under his charge to run off the railway, where-by the lives of several persons were sacrificed. It appears that some three or four months ago, from the bad state of repair in which a portion of the railway then was, the hinder cars of a train under Mr. Rigby's charge got off the track, whereby a brakeman's thigh was smashed. Two or three weeks after this, Mr. Rigby was placed in prison and kept there twenty-four days; he was also fined \$100; and these circumfour days; he was also fined \$100; and these circum-stances were exaggerated into the story that the en-gineer had been garroted."

-The National Intelligencer learns that those who were injured by the bursting of the heavy gun at the Navy Yard are doing well. The only ones suffering to any extent are Messrs. McMellon and Roch, the former from a fractured collar-bone and the latter from having been burnt by powder.

-The Rev. Arthur B. Fuller has been invited to take the pasteral charge of the Unitarian Society in Watertown, Mass., and has accepted temporarilly.

-Richard H. Dana, jr., esq., of Boston, has taken passage in the North Star which sails from this port o-day for Aspinwall. His health has been impaired by arduous professional labors, and by the advice of his physicians he intends to be absent a year, proceeding from San Francisco to the Sardwich Islands, and thence to Chins, India, Egypt, and Palestine.

The Universalist Herald, published at Montgomery, Ala., with the Rev. John C. Burrows as its editor, and S. J. McMorris, B. F. Strain, and J. Shirgdey as corresponding editors, thus laments the loss of a be loved and only chattel:

loved and only chattel:

"Our heart has been recently grief-smitten by the death of our only servant woman Namey. For a long time sile had been affected with chronic disease of the throat, which builted the skill of physicians. We did all we could for her, but to no lasting ether, silicans. We did all we could for her, but to no lasting ether, silicans. We did all we could for her, but to no lasting ether, so that the second of the 21st of May, when she gently breathed her last without a struggle or a grosm. Never before had we seen such a quiet death. Her ase was about 38. In her death we feel that we have lest a long tried friend. The attachment between master and servant, in this increase, was strong. Poor Namey I never more shall we behold her in the death. She has finished her mission on earth, and entered the climes of giory above. A post-mortem examination showed that osaification of the traches had taken place."

- The Detroit Advertiser says that the slaves run off by old John Brown of Kansas, and who arrived at Windsor, C. W., early in the Spring, are all doing well.

-The Journal of Commerce relates the following anecdote of Mr. Choate:

ecdote of Mr. Choate:

At the trial of a celebrated patent case in an eastern city some years since, Mr. Choate's concluding argument, which occupied a whole day in its delivery, was heard attentively by one of the largest audiences ever crammed into the Courtroom. The heads, if not be whole of his speech, were written out in that wonderfully crocked chirography of his, on numerous slips of paper. When helcome to the end of his last stately and electrical sentence, the spectators, affected by the fire and enthusiasm of the speaker, seized upon the manuscript, tore it into shreds, and distributed it among themselves, so that there was scarcely a person who themselves, so that there was scarcely a person who did not carry away a memento of the great Bostou lawyer. This anecdote was related to the writer by lawyer. This anecdote was related to the writer by one of the counsel engaged in the cause, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

- The Cincinnati Enquirer says: -The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

As Nichelas Longworth, esq., was sitting on the steps of a drinking-house on Third street, with his hat between his knees, waiting for a friend, a gentleman, a stranger, passed, and seeing "old Nick's" ordinary garb and rather troubled countenance, supposed him to be one of the professional mendicants that often congregate there, and as he went by, dropped a quarter into the hat. "Old Nick" perceived the mistake too late to rectify it, and pocketed the coin with a peculiar smile. The idea of mistaking the Cincinnati Crosus-one of the richest men in America, worth peculiar smile. The idea of mistaking the Cincinnati Crossus—one of the richest men in America, worth probably from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000—for a street beggar is rather droll, though not unnatural, as any ote to look at the old gentleman and his extremely shabby dress would not suppose his available means at the outside more than fitty cents.

-M. Lanz, the celebrated naturalist of Gotha, has lately discovered that the hedgehog is not injured by the poison of the adder, even when bitten in the shout or lips, and that it likes to dwell where vipers and snakes are found, which it destroys in large numbers. Should not hedgehogs be acclimatized in the West Indies, where venomous reptiles abound? In the Attilles a prize was recently offered for a serpenti-

-At an auction sale of the personal property of a Mr. Oaks, recently deceased, in Dauphin County, Pa., a few days ago, a bag of flax seed was offered for sale. One of the bidders put his hand into the bag to examine the seed, and hauled out a purse, which was found to contain gold and silver coin. The bag was then thoroughly overhauled, and over one thousand dolhars in gold and silver coin were found therein. The

KANSAS.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. From Our Special Correspondent.

HALL OF CONVENTION. WYANDO, K. T., July 11, 1850

The Convention has fairly got to work. The Committees have nearly matured their reports. The first report has been before the Concentle.". and "Gog" and "Magog" are prepared for battle. The report on "Corporations" is the first brought before the Convention. It does not offer a subject on which the opposing parties, as they are constituted in Kansas, could, with any plausibility, get up a battle. Those who hold that "corporations have no souls," or who suspect, at least, that they are utterly devoid of consciences, are not indigenous to either party. A large amount of indignation against all "bank" or other "corporations" is a common and popular thing in the West, where institutions of a corporate character are always suspected, and generally with reason.

All the afternoon was occupied by the Committee on the report, and it was only partially disposed of. Mr. McDowell, one of the Leavenworth Democrats, took position against all banks, and gave some of the usual eloquence of these cheating, swindling, ruining institutions. Mr. Jas. Blood of Lawrence (Republican) took similar ground against banks; but as sapks were likely to be adopted, he wished them carefully guarded. Mr. S. P. Thatcher desired to see them founded on a secure State stock security basis. A large number of the members of the Convention participated in the debate. The most trivial subjects were debated and amended, and Mr. Slough, the leader of the Democracy, went the length of expunging a couple of s's from a couple of words, so as to anticipate the Committee on Phraseology, for which he had to be corrected by Mr. Winchel, as the phraseology of the sentence was even worse without them. On the whole, this afternoon's work denotes a protracted session, and the probability of severe dis-cussions on questions where they are likely to

The Committee on Claims made their report to the Convention to-day. The purpose, I suppose, is to get it before Corgress in some shape. It is for losses during the troubles, the amount claimed being about a million, and the amount allowed one

half of that. The case of the Nebraska Delegates came before the Convention. Their claims have been referred to the Committee on Credentials. I do not think

they will be allowed to take seats as regular Delegates, but they may be invited to the courtesies of the Convention, with, perhaps, the privilege of addressing the Convention on all questions on which they may be supposed to be interested.

Gov. Medary attends the session of the Convention, and seems desirous of cultivating friendly

The Wyandot claimants for seats as Delegates, were admitted to honorary seats. One interesting question to-day was on a memorial to the Convention relative to the right of suffrage for women. It was referred to the appropriate Committee, and the hall of the Convention given up on Wednesday night next for Mrs. Nichols

subject. THE BLACK DEMOCRACY. HALL OF CONVENTION, WYANDOT, K. T., ?

to address the members of the Convention on the

It is only now and then that we get a glimpse of Democratic" principles. For the past two days the Republicans and Democrats of Kansas have worked together with remarkable harmony. On the Legislative report, on the report on Corporations, on portions of some other reports, there have been very few party votes. Every subject involving what has been supposed to be Democratic principles, has met with response from both parties. As a general rule, the Democrats have sustained the more hunkerish view. Any leaning to the popular side, on their part, I have failed to discover. One or two of their number have stood with a portion of the Republicans on truly Demo-cratic issues, but the issues of the majority of them

nares dollars. Third: All fines which may be collected for a violation of these Third. All they which may be reside to be pussed under it, shall be used for the colonization of such negrees and mulations, and their descendants, a may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be withing to emigrate.

Fourth: The Legislature shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article.

When the talented Democratic member from Leavenworth evolved the above brilliant ideas from his brain, he must have been thinking of the old 'Council of Ten." Only think of a "Committee "of Seven on Negroes and Mulattees!" Had the gentleman succeeded in his Democratic movement and he, according to all parliamentary rule, been its Charman, he would have, no doubt, occupied a position congenial to Democratic instincts. Unluckily for him, Mr. Preston moved to lay it on the table, when down it went by a party vote, all the Democrats, and Messers, May, Greer, Blunt, Burriss, and Palmer of the Republican ranks voting or bing afraid to vote against, tabling it. The vote by which it was tabled was a good majority of

the Convention.

That the Democratic gentleman should not have been able to get his Committee of Seven on " Negrees and Mulattoes," is one of those lamentable cases of Democracy deferred. How he would have pickled them if he had succeeded. A grand inquisitor as be. We can imagine him subsected and oppressed par-ties referred to, and muttering, in his Democratic

" Fee fan, fum.
I smeil the blood of a negro man."

He does not leave us in doubt as to what he would have done as chief of the seven aforesaid. The overslandowing vote which laid his prospects on the table, does not conceal sltogether the ciples of Democracy. He elaborates—he deals in seneral principles—he specifies—he informs us that he has already inquired "into the expediency."
"No negroe or mulatto shall come into or settle
in the State after the adoption of the Constitu-

The intense "Democracy" of this must be obvious—it is as conclusive as its humanity. That there is a portion of God's green earth on which his creatures may not set foot—where they shall not breathe the air of heaven, or rest their weary head, so that "Democracy" may prevail for ever

But his Democracy and that of his compeers does not stop here. All contracts made with such ne-groes shall be void. What a brilliant idea! The Democracy have long and zealously labored to get negroes into the State so that they could get their work for nothing. Failing in this they go at it adroitly in another way. If a negro should shave one of these "Democrats," or black his boots, the "Democrat" could patriotically repudiate payment and bring the fellow to his level as a slave, by holding that the consideration of a dime was not only voidable, but "void." Not so clearly explicit on its face is the provision that any one who "employs him," or "encourages" him, shall be fined, &c. But the Democrat well knows that only a Democrat But the Democrat well knows that only a Democrat would prosecute in such a case, and consequently that he can thus enjoy a blessed monopoly of this kind of slave labor. There is certainly no danger of a "Democrat" being fined for "encouraging" them.

Not the least philanthropical part of the scheme

Year of Austria's cocked hat."

THE McDosocon Estate.—The New-Orleans Commercial Building of July II gives in fall the returns of the different auctioneers appointed to sell the immense property belonging to the McDonough estate in that city. For the quarter ending June 23, 1859, the total amount of sales foots up the handsome figures of \$3,312,308,14.

is the provision for "colonizing" the "negroes and mulattors" aforessid. The disposition of the fines of those who are so fanatical as to "encourage," as an extradition fund, is a masterly combination of principle and interest. There is no specification as

No hist as to the propriety of sending anything so corrible as they must be, to trouble the "Democracy" clsewhere. This is a selfish kind of Democracy - a narrow-minded kind of Democracy. Why don't they housely administer a dose of strychine to the whole tribe, or guideline them by the hundred, and thus leave "Democracy" in undisputed pos-

Seriously speaking this is the kind of De-mocracy that is to everthrow Kanses Republicanism. Could we believe popular sentiments of de-based as to suppose that such sentiments would arouse anything but aborrence. What is to become of us if such bids for popular power succeed, or if they fail being buried beneath opprobrium and

they fail being buried beneath opprobrium and contempt? I cannot conceive of anything more atterly contemptible than such a prejudice, unless it is the debauched popular sentiment that would tolerate it.

The militia report went through during this afternoon session. Mrs. Nichels is to address the delegates and others assembled in the Hall of Convention to-night on the claims of women. Apropos of this, the Convention this afternoon, by two decided that women should have the same control and management of all school matters as men; that in all school elections, and the exercise of al the duties of echool officers, no distinction should be made between them. The closing vote that set-

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DISPATCHES.

lled this point stood 28 for to 21 against, all of

17 Democrats being of the latter number.

The slaughter at Magenta and Solferino has been enormous. The two battles have indeed, been famous victories for the French. This is owing partly to the irresistible dash of the French. This is owing partly to the irresistible dash of the French soldiers and the deadly aim of the Piedmontese riflemen. Much more, however is due to the march of science and the improvements in the material of war. We cannot refrain from mentioning (though of course it is supposed to be a profound secret), that the French Emperor has discovered a new and fatal "piève de precision." It is one which carries further than the Lancaster, and kills when the enemy is fairly out of sight. The effect is vered a new and fatal "pieze de precision." It is one which carries further than the Lancaster, and kills when the enemy is fairly out of sight. The effect is very telling, even if the weapon does not always tell quite true. One little puff, and the work of death is core. Scientific people have given to the invention the name of The Imperial Dispatch. Its precision consists in its invariably slaying twice as many Austrians as have been slain of French. Simple as is its construction, it causes a revolution in the art of strategy. We have all been wondering how the defeated Austrians usually get away without anything being heard of the French Cavalry in pursuit. Where, people ask, was the French Artillery that should have thundered behind to hurass the flight and to complete the ruin of the foe! Beaten with enormous bloodshed on the batks of the Ticiro, the Austrians draw off unassailed in their retreat. They are repulsed at Solferine, and driven back across the Mincio, and exactly the same thing happens. Now, however, the marker is out. This new weapon explains everything. Louis Napoleon is not one of "those who do not understand their epoch." In an age of pennanship, he knows how to cambine the great general and the triumphant hitternieur. His dispatches perform the military task usually hitherto discharged by cavalry. When the bayonet has rent the battalions of the enemy, and sent them home a flying multitude, his own army stays behind to re-organize charged by cavairy. When the bayonet has rent the battalions of the enemy, and sent them home a flying multitude, his own army stays behind to re-organize—a new mannenver expressly invented for victorious troops. Their Emperer, meanwhite, hasgs on the rear of the fugitives with all the terrors of the telegraph. The last great movement in the day is the bringing up of the pen and-lok reserve, and the simultaneous advance of the entire lice of ready-writers. Great as has been the loss of life up to this, it is nothing to the havoc which is now wrought. Many guns, thank and priseners were taken earlier in the fight; but they cannot vie in number with those that now fall into the hands of the clerkly conqueror. Talk of rapidity of action! Saul slew his thousands, and David his tens of thousands, but they were a longer time over rapidity of action! Saul slow his thousands, and David his tens of thousands, but they were a longer time over it than Napoleon III. What can compare with the marvellous velocity of men who destroy whole brigades with one flash of the electric wires! Heaven have mercy upon the Austrians' bodies, when the French Emperor and his "historiographer," armed with their terrible weapon, once get upon their flank. Spare their lives, and gentlemen of the telegraph! Justice should ever be tempered with mercy. Be satisfied with taking them all prisoners.

Whatever be the mission of Louis Napoleon, part of it seems clearly to be the fulfilment of the patriarchal precept to "increase and multiply." In the first message which he sent to Paris after Magenta, the Austrian loss was computed at 5,000 prisoners and 15,000 killed and wounded. Ond the other hand 2,000 Frenchmen only were put hors de combat. This was a little

cratic issues, but the issues of the majority of them is the other way. One would almost have come to the conclusion that the lion and the lamb might, after all, be able to lie down tegether, when this hope was dispelled by the introduction of the following by a distinguished Democrate of Leavenworth, Mr. McDowall, and a Democratic party was at once developed by a party vote, upon it:

Risolred That there shall be appointed by the President of this Convention a special cocumitive of seven, on negroes and malatices, which shall be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reperting as follows:

First No negroes or mulattoes shall come into or settle in the State, after the adoption of this Constitution.

Second All estateants made with any negro or mulatto, coming into the State contrary to the previsions of the forecoing section, shall be void; and all persons who shall employ such negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage han to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum, not less than twenty, nor more than five bundred dollars.

Third All fines which may be collected for a violation of these are the state of the previsions of the forecoing section, shall be void; and all persons who shall employ such negro or mulatto, coming into the State, after the adoption of this constitution.

Third All fines which may be collected for a violation of these are the state of the state

on that eventful field the French lost more than themselves; and this account is entirely confirmed by the
municipality of the village, under whose direction the
bodies of the slain were buried.

The Parisian public was not affected by the Imperial telegram in the way that might have been desired.
There is no doubt—there can be none—that Magenta
was a glorious battle for the French. But there is
every reason to suppose that the Emperor in his dispatches systematically hides the trath. Nor has this
attempt at mystification been received with favor in
his capital. On the last occasion he has altered his
style. The letter written on the field of Solferino, one
how after all was over, could not usturally be exstyle. The letter written on the field of Sollerino, one hour after all was over, could not naturally be expected to enter into much detail. But the next day (Saturday) brought us an epistle which was neither more lengthy nor more luminous. "It is impossible to obtain details of the fight of vesterday." Sunday arrived, and no news from the camp, except that "the "loss of the enemy is very considerable; ours is much "inferior." Not even the intelligence that Gen. Auger inferior. "Not even the intelligence that Gen. Auger intelligence that Gen. "loss of the enemy is very considerable; ours is much inferior." Not even the intelligence that Gen. Auger has lost an arm—which is the only particular intelligence afforded us—is sufficient to satisfy our curiosity about a conflict in which some 300,000 men were engaged. Accordingly, the French Funds, from Friday to Wednesday, declined. Sinister rumors have been and still are preva ent of losses concealed from the nation and of fallen Generals. The French apparently do not seem inclined to put their trust in Emperors, nor in Emperors' dispatences either. A week has now elapsed, and as far as French accounts are concerned, we know no more than we knew from Louis Napoleon's

nor in Emperors dispaces enter. A secondary elapsed, and as far as French accounts are concerned, we know no more than we knew from Louis Napoleon's first meager message.

A remarkable contrast meets us when we turn to the accounts of the war given by the Austrian commanders. It is a bitter pill, no doubt, for the young Viennesse monarch to see his star paining before the more brilliant horoscope of the French despot. "The "old order changeth, giving place to new." The House of Hapsburg, with its prestige and pride, succumbs to the energy of a revolutionary citizen Emperor. It may be that Francis Joseph thinks that truth in the long run will prove the better policy. It may be that the spirit of the ancienne noblesse, which before a more aristocratic foe might have dissembled, will not pay the French Emperor the compliment of lying about his successes. If so, this is the last tone of dying dignity. At any rate the facts remain. The muse of Austrian history, as yet, is more veracious than the French Clio.

than the French Cile.

Louis Napoleon appears as fully alive to the disparity of lineal honors existing between himself and his rival as the Austrians are themselves. He writes home with all the fiery vanity of a triumphant adventurer whose foot is on the neck of ancient pride. Part of this tone is simply theatrical, designed to suit the Parisian stage. Part is amusingly self-conscious—"I Parisian stage. Part is amusingly self-conscious—" I
"have passed the night in the room occupied on the
"morning of the battle by the Emperor of Austria."
The French Emperor has at last reached the pinnacle
of human glory. He has slept in a real Emperor's
bed. Let us hope that they gratified his vanity and
gave him the real Emperor's knives and forks as well.
A prophetic vision comes upon us of the next having gave him the real Emperor's knives and forks as well. A prophetic vision comes upon us of the next battle and the next telegraphic dispatch. The Emperor is so reticent on some points and so communicative on others that the message can but wear one form: "Head "Quarters.—The Emperor to the Empress. Great "out fiet, great victory. We have made prisoners of "all the Austrian army, except the killed and wounded. One of the horses of the Cent-Gardes was shot under "him. The Cent-Garde has been named Marshal of "the Empire. I have been wearing all day the Emperor of Austria's cocked hat."

TO OBSERVERS OF THE WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT MAURY. At the instance of the Royal Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the British Government is just now common ing a series of observations in and around the North Atlanic Ocean, for the purpose of investigating the laws of storms, and other phenomena concerning the weather in and about the ocean.

about the ocean.

The matter has been pisced in charge of Admiral

The matter has been pixed in charge of Admiral Fitzroy of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade and Admirally, London, who calls esships at sea, as well as persons on shore, for cooperation. The observations are to commence forthwith, and to continue until September, 1869; and they relate principally to wind and weather.

Therefore, though observations with instruments, in addition to those of the eye, on the direction and force of the wind and the character of the weather are also desirable, yet the assistance to be rendered by those who will keep a Journal, giving simply the force and direction of the wind and the character of the weather, trice a day, thus: June 22.—N. W. fresh, (5), cloudy, with any further remarks that may seem needful), will be highly important and thankfully received. with any further remarks that may remark action and thankfully received. The hours of observations being about 2 a. m. and p. m. of mean time at Greenwich, will be for Taxas about 2:30 a. m. and p. m.; for New-Orleans about 3; for Georgis and Florida about 3:30; for Padladelphia about 4; and for Eastper; Maine, about 4:30 a. m.

and p. m.

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It is hoped that the masters of our coasting vessels will fornish at least eye observations on wind and weather; also, that the fishermen will de the same; and last, though not least, the farmer.

Admiral Fitzroy has furnished me with a number of circulars and black forms containing full particulars, and giving detailed instructions to those who wish to observe; a copy of which I shall be happy to furnish to any one who will apply.

The is a benificent undertaking, fraught with adventures alike to all on both sides of the Atlantic; and I hape my follow-citizens will give it the ouccurage mens and support it deserves, and that the Press generally will second this appeal by publishing the above, and oblige, respectfully, ac.

Observabley, July 18, 1839.

M. F. MAURY.

RECEPTION OF PERSEVERANCE HOSE COMPANY F PHILADERPHIA.-This company, which passed through our city about a week ago, en route for Bus falo and Niagara, arrived in town again yesterday afternoon, by the Hudson River Redroad, and received by Howard Engine Company No. 34, whose guests they will be during their sejourn in New York. Last night the Philadelphians were honored by a torchlight parade, in which about twenty of our city companies participated, and the affair did oredit to all concerned. Line was formed on Hudson street, and thence march was taken through Chambers street. Broadway. Fourteenth street, Eighth avenue, and other streets, to the house of Eagine Company No. 34, in Christopher street, where the visitors were entertained with a collation, at which speeches were made and toasts drank.

Among those who took part in the procession our Reporter noticed 40 Hose Company, 3 Engine Com-pany, 1 Ergine Company, 15 Hose Campany, 11 Engine Company, 6 Hook and Ladder, 44 Hose Company, 40 Engine Company, No. 8 with Steam Pire Engine, 33 Hose Company, 25 Engine Company, 2 Hook and Ladder, 5 Hose Company, 57 Hose Com pany, 14 Engine Company, 31 Engine Company, Engine Company, and 12 Hose Company. All the apparatus was tastefully decorated with be-

quets and ribbons, and the whole line of the precession was brilliantly illuminated by innumerable lanteres and torches. A constant discharge of Reman candles was kept up, arnouncing the progress of the column along the route proposed. To-day the strangers will visit the Institutions at

Blackwell and Randall's Island, and to-morrow they will take a ride out to High Bridge in company with ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING. -Several weeks ago, quite a number of notes, purporting to have been

drawn by well-known farmers, were sold at Danbary, Connecticut, by a mannamed Kenner, but upon the paper maturing it was discovered that the notes were forgeties, and no little excitement among the villagers was the result. Kenner, the party alleged to have sold the notes, was hunted up, and after considerable difficulty apprehended and locked up in the County Jail. After his incarceration Kenner informed one of the officials that if a New-York officer was sent for he would make some developments, and give the names of parties who were more deeply implicated

in the pefarious business than himself. Word was sent to this city, and the matter was placed in the hands of Detectives McErroy and Houston, the former of whom proceeded forth with to Danbury, and had an interview with the prisoner! Kenner said that the notes were drawn by a man in New-York named B. F. Powell, and that Powell had an accomplice named De Mancia. Although acquainted with both of these men, he did not know their exact whereabouts, but gave Officer McElroy all the information in his power. Officer McElroy returned to the city, and, in company with Officer Houston, instituted a search for the two men implicated by Kenner, which

search resulted favorably. Powell was found in an engine-house in Delance street, and upon searching him the officer found quantity of bogus coin, but were unable to find out where he obtained it. De Mancia was arrested at his residence, and upon a requisition by the Governor of Connecticut upon the Governor of New-York the prisoners were yesterday afternoon conveyed by the fficers to Danbury, to await examination. Nothing was found upon DeMancia, and he protests his innocence, and says that he has no connection whatever with the parties. The police seem to think him equally guilty with the rest, and are of opinion that the three men are the principals of a garg of counter-

FATAL ACCIDENT. -A sad and fatal accident happened on the night of the 13th inst. at the St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans. A young gentleman from New-York, Mr. H A. Gillette, suffering from the excessive heat felt in doors, west out on the portico to enjoy the cool of the night. He fell asleep, and probably in a. state of somnambulism, or of half conscious-ness, he got up, and attempting to reach his room, mistook his way, and fed over the iron railing isto the street below. He was picked up insensible and dreadfully injured, and was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. Mr. Gillette was a respectable young merchant. We understand that he was the agent of Messrs. Bulkley, Fiske & Co. of New-York.

COMMENCEMENT AT HAVERFORD COLLEGE.-The Commencement at the Friends' College, at Haverford, Pa., took place on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Among the exercises by the graduating class, were the following orations in English, Greek and Latin: De America, by R. C. Paxson of California; "Rome, 'Athens and Jerusalem," by Edward C. Sampson of Maine; "Saul of Tarsus," by Geo. Sampson of Maine; Gibbon on the Steps of the Capitol," by Richard Chase of Pennsylvania, &c. Eight graduates re-ceived the degree of B. A., and a number of the Alumni that of M. A. Prof. Chase of the Classical Department (formerly of Cambridge), delivered a Latin and an English address to the graduates, and

conferred the degrees in the name of the College. ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.-The steamship Ariel from Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived at about o'clock last evening. She brings the same dates as

the City of Washington. Dickinson College.—The Commencement of this institution occurred on the 14th inst. The graduating class consisted of nineteen. The degree of D. D. was colferred on the Rev. Thomas Carlton of New-York; the Rev. George F. Brown of New-Jersey, and the Rev. George F. Brown of New-Jersey, and the Rev. O. H. Tiffany of Baltimore. The degree of LL D. was conferred on the Rev. John McClintock, D. D., President of Troy University.

The Augsburger Allgemane Zeitung, as an organ in the pay of Austria, has been prohibited in Florence. Emirent publicists have been hired by that journal te write thundering articles in favor of Austria.

An unedited work by Soinoza has been discovered.

An unedited work by Spinoza has been discover in a library at Amsterdam, and is announced for publi-